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126 YEARS OLD

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CIRCULATION
WEEK ENDING NOV. 11th, 1922
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THE JAPANESE DECISION.

When the naturalization law was adopted in this country it designated those who could be naturalized and those who could not. It was specific in its statement that naturalization was open to the white and the blacks. That meant that it was not open to the others, so when the United States supreme court renders a decision to the effect that the law of the nation in that Japan cannot be naturalized it doesn't reveal any new state of affairs, but it simply the reiteration of what has been accepted as the fact that the subjects of Japan are ineligible for American citizenship. The law is such that this is the situation even though they desire to withdraw their allegiance to Japan and become full fledged American citizens.

Japan has desired that there be a change in this law and that its subjects should get the same rights to American citizenship that white and black nations have, but this country has never seen the advisability of complying with the desire. Whenever the question has arisen efforts have been made to present it to Japan as not to create ill feeling. It has called for diplomacy, and though disappointed Japan has accepted the situation. That is of course what will be in connection with this latest decision.

This country has assumed no new attitude. The court decision is in keeping with what has been said previously and it is to be noted that the same case was taken in the wording of it that characterized previous affairs of the kind.

Japan fully recognizes the fact that the supreme court doesn't make the laws, that the duty is to interpret the laws and at times even forth the meaning. Those who have maintained that it was possible for Japan to be naturalized under our laws have carried this matter to the highest court in the land and have learned that they were in the wrong. That makes it clear that the law must be changed before Japan can be naturalized here, and such a change doesn't appear likely in the immediate future.

CHILE'S EARTHQUAKE.

Early reports were had concerning the quake from the different points of Chile, but from those which have been received since it doesn't appear that there was any exaggeration of the conditions of the disaster that prevailed in that South American country as the result of and following the earthquake.

Full sympathy can be extended to those people by those who have gone through similar affairs. They come without warning and they cause all kinds of havoc without man being able to prevent them. It is not easy to be as nothing, protect himself, and escape. Not always, but in this and many other instances, the earthquake causes tremendous losses, irreparable damage and destruction, to say nothing of the large loss of human life. There are the instances where it has furnished the impetus for reconstruction that resulted in bigger and better cities, and yet there are others where the probability of frequent repetitions is feared that it has caused the people to seek homes elsewhere.

The thought in Chile at the present time of course is to take care of the distress that prevails, to provide homes and food for the homeless and hungry and to deal with the footers that have quickly responded to the prevailing conditions there. Such a job, extending as it does over such a long reach of territory, is by no means an easy one and yet relief must be provided. The full extent of the disaster will require days to determine and then the whole story of the disaster will never be revealed, though enough is known to appreciate the condition of the people over.

As the distress is relieved increased attention can be given to the problem of reconstruction, and it is not impossible that the badly battered parts of Chile will be developed to a greater extent than they ever were before. That is not an unusual result where a new order of things is made possible through a catastrophe of that kind.

THE KANSAS JOB.

When it was instituted there was much interest as to what was going to become of the industrial court in the state of Kansas. Its workings have been watched with interest both outside as well as within the state, and they have likewise developed no small amount of opposition, in spite of the fact that the intentions are to prevent that great amount of waste that goes with every labor dispute where there is an eagerness to stop production instead of bringing about an adjustment in accord with the facts.

Quite the same as there was interest after the institution of the court there is bound to be interest now that the fate of the court has been decided. The term as governor of Kansas and the people of the state have chosen another chief executive. The governor-elect is quite as much opposed to the court as Governor Allen is in favor of it. He made his campaign under the claim that if elected he would abolish the court and now that he has been elected on such a platform attention is being directed his way to see how he is going to do it.

such promises he is unquestionably justified in believing that he was taken at his word and that the people will expect action from him, and yet just how he will interpret the fact that while the people were electing him governor they also elected a legislature that is overwhelmingly opposed to him politically. This would indicate that instead of giving him the authority from the people that he would naturally look for, that they had proceeded to tie his hands before he was able to get busy. Thus in Kansas the governor-elect seems disposed to believe that he had been commissioned to do something which seems difficult of accomplishment because the people have failed to give him a legislature in sympathy with his views. Thus when Kansas' new governor gets into action it would appear that he was bound to encounter obstacles of serious proportions. Just how serious they will be rests with the future to develop.

THE COAL TAX.

Just at this time when the question of fuel is uppermost in the minds of the people more than the usual degree of concern will be shown in the effort which is being made that Attorney General Allen of Massachusetts, and representing Connecticut along with other New England and adjoining states, to have the tax placed on anthracite by the state of Pennsylvania declared unconstitutional.

This is not a new fight or a new undertaking, but one that has just got to the United States supreme court where the constitutionality of it is under attack, under the claim that it is a discriminatory burden upon the consumers of hard coal and a tax on a commodity moving in interstate commerce.

The attorney general doesn't neglect to point out that Pennsylvania has a monopoly on anthracite and that 80 per cent of it is shipped outside of the state and half of it goes to the states that are protesting the tax. Attention is likewise called to the fact that it is playing in high prices when it is noted that before the export tax is levied there have already been collected real estate taxes at full value, county taxes, township taxes, city taxes, school taxes, road taxes, borough taxes and poor taxes, to say nothing of the tax which the coal operators pay to the state.

This export tax is possible because no other state has anthracite to sell from which those unwilling to stand the burden might turn. Having the monopoly Pennsylvania makes the most of its position to squeeze six million dollars annually out of coal consumers, since they pay the tax in the end.

The case having gone through the Pennsylvania supreme court and the tax supported there as constitutional, it now comes before the United States supreme court in an effort to obtain relief from which is regarded as an injustice. The price of coal is sufficient at the present time without the necessity of bearing this added levy.

THE DISTRIBUTION PROBLEM.

Before the matter of waste can be properly settled there are problems in distribution that must be solved. This is recognized in connection with the farm produce that goes to waste, the apples that are allowed to rot on the trees or the ground, the peaches which some think it doesn't pay to market.

But just at the present time there is the matter of fuel which holds a prominent place in the minds of the people and yet there are great quantities of it that go to waste because of a lack of means or the failure to provide means to get it to a point where some excellent use could be made of it.

A contemporary calls attention, and it is timely attention too, to the great wastage that comes from the piling up and burning beside the tracks of great quantities of railroad ties. The heat units in such material are enormous. Disposed of in that manner they do no good even though it is safer to have them in ashes than in the form of ties that could be used by those who intend to burn them.

The same can be said of that vast amount of wood that is to be found in the wooded sections of the state, whether left standing by fire or broken by storm, but of which no use is made. It may not be first class marketable wood but many could utilize it for the purpose of getting heat while lacking something better. The chance to work up such material would be jumped at by thousands if they were so situated where they could get it, or it could be brought to their vicinity.

While this and abandoned wood may be regarded as second hand they are nevertheless burnable in stoves as well as in the great outdoors and it is only a matter of distribution that stands in the way of their greater utilization.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Any revival of the league of nations or Wilsonian finds Senator Reed ready to combat for the next six years.

Interest now turns from election results in this country to the outcome of the political struggle in Great Britain.

It is to be expected from now on that you will get ahead of the urgings by doing your Christmas shopping early.

Germany has another proposition for the reparations commission. It is easier for it to produce propositions than gold marks.

The old fashioned man who used to gather leaves for bedding for his livestock is probably substituting German marks.

PUTTING IT OVER

"I was just thinking," began the young husband who was getting ready for the evening with his wife, and was waiting for the taxi, "that I'd like to have the boys over here some night next week."

"The boys?" repeated the young wife, who was radiant in silver lace and rose tulle. "What boys?"

"Why, some of the crowd I used to put around with before I was married," explained the young husband.

"Oh, I just hate these men's parties!" vehemently declared the young wife. "I know what my mother was up against when my father entertained his friends at home. They scattered clear ashes all over the rug, struck their matches on the polished work, opened the window, letting the justly earned dust fly out, and flap outside, or else they'd twist them into a rope and poke them behind the nearest picture to get them out of the way. Then they nearly ruined mother's spiffiest brocade cushions by crushing them into the corners of the davenport, and leaning heavily against them and oh, I don't know what else," pausing for breath.

"Well, isn't that enough?" smiled the young husband. "But I'm sure that you'll like them."

"Now Gerald, I don't want them to come. Not here, that is. Can't you entertain them at your club, or at your lodge, or wherever they go?"

"No, I want these fellows to meet my pretty wife, and see for themselves what a nice little home she has fixed up. They'll have to admit I'm a lucky man."

"Why, Gerald, how lovely of you!" "Well, I mean it. Just today Thurston Grant was asking me about you; said he was curious to see the kind of girl I married, considering the fact that I had to go to another wife to get a wife told him then that I'd have him up soon to meet you. Every once in a while some one of the crowd asks about you, so I thought it would be just as well to have the whole bunch at one time. Just wait until they lay eyes on you!"

"Oh, Gerald!"

"Poor Fred Johnson was telling me about the time he wanted to have some of the old cronies up to his house for an evening, and his wife made such a racket about it that he had to call it off. Some shrew that woman!"

"Gerald, your home in the young wife, 'this is your home as well as mine, and I shall always welcome your friends here. Go ahead and invite them, dear.' "There! I knew you'd be game about it," declared the young husband. "How about the ladies?"

"Well, you will have to get your eatables at the delicatessen. I simply will not tire myself all out baking and cooking for these men. I remember mother used to get a party of five in the kitchen getting ready for father's company, and I made up my mind that I'd do better."

"Why are the streets neglected? Is it politics, graft, incapacity, or a lack of money? It is not a question of money. Twenty-five dollars would judiciously one in a few months would smooth this street and make it very passable. It cannot be political crookedness. Any child would know better than to do such methods. If we do not believe it is graft even if it does look a little 'sleazy' when we see that the streets that have been rebuilt lead to some 'special interests' and are very little benefit to the public. Whatever else, the underlying cause must be incapacity.

The citizens of Norwich to pay the bills are called on to contribute. They receive so little benefit and still hold their peace must be a long suffering people.

Preston, Nov. 14, 1922.

A Little Talk on Thrift

SAVING MONEY.

One of the values of thrift lies in the fact that under prudent care, your dollars, as you add to them one by one, become your constant co-workers. And no matter what else may happen, they will keep on working for you day and night as long as you allow them to do so.

A squandered dollar is lost and gone forever. Whatever of value you may have possessed for its owner has ceased for all time. When it passed from his hand there went with it endless opportunities for development for his business. Saving a dollar constitutes merely the beginning of a helpful process. An enthusiasm for thrift is aroused which makes it doubly hard to resist temptation, and so on the good work continues until in less time often than had been considered possible, a substantial sum has been accumulated.

If you are among those who unfortunately have never become savers of money, do not feel that the start is not worth while. The amount of money that you have saved may be limited. A mistake is made by many who insist on waiting until such a time as they think they can put away a comfortable amount of money. In most cases of this kind, such a day never dawns. The way to make the start in thrift is to begin saving at once, regardless of how small the amount may be. Once you have started you will find the pathway of thrift is by no means a difficult one to travel. No matter how slow your progress may seem at first and how many of the so-called pleasures of the world you appear to be giving up through self-denial, you will find that, in the end, the path of thrift leads to success.

Say that first dollar. Put it to work for you. Not next week or next year, but now. — S. W. Strauss, President American Society for Thrift.

HAVE COLOR IN CHEEKS

Be Better Looking—Take Olive Tablets

If your skin is yellow—complexion pallid—tongue coated—appetite poor—you have a bad taste in your mouth—a lazy, no-good feeling—you should take Olive Tablets. Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets—a substitute for calomel—were prepared by Dr. Edwards after 17 years of study. Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets are a purely vegetable compound mixed with olive oil. You will know them by their olive color. To have a clear, pink skin, bright eyes, no pimples, a feeling of buoyancy like childhood days you must get at the cause. Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets act on the liver and bowels like calomel—yet have no dangerous after effects. They start the bile and overcome constipation. Take one or two nightly and note the pleasing change in the complexion of your face. The millions of boxes are sold annually at 16c and 20c.

never be so foolish," said the young wife. "Of course not, Bettina. I hope they won't be disappointed, though." "Why should they be disappointed? You can buy awfully good tasting things at the store." "I suppose so," agreed the young husband, without enthusiasm. "Say, do you remember that handsome bachelor who was with the Graustein's at the picnic last summer? You passed your chocolate marshmallow cake around and he is still talking about what a prize winner it was. So when he started raving about it to the boys last night I got real chummy and informed them that you were the best cake eater in the country. Now I'm afraid they will be expecting—" "Why, Gerald! It isn't good taste to brag about one's wife. Still I hate to see the disappointed. So I'll make a chocolate marshmallow cake."

"Good for you, Bettina! Did I tell you about meeting Mrs. Perry? She said that those cottage cheese sandwiches you sent over to the guild meeting were the most delicious things she ever ate. I know they were. It makes me hungry just to think of them. It's been some time since you made any for us."

"The young wife regarded her husband thoughtfully. 'I'll tell you what I will do. I'll fix up a lot of them for your party if you were so fond of them.' "Say, that will be great! You know when I invited them for Tuesday—" "Gerald," gasped the young wife. "Have you already invited them?" "Sure," admitted the young husband, calmly. "I knew you'd be an angel and let them come."

"Oh, all things!"—trying to look severe, but failing. "And I told the bunch that they'd go crazy about your famous chicken salad."

"Why, I never said a word about making chicken salad for them!" "Just the same, I know you will make it for us," returned the young husband confidentially. "As I always told folks, I don't know which is the most wonderful, your cooking or your obliging disposition."

"Oh, Gerald, how lovely of you! Well, all right, chicken salad, too, and coffee. But," sighing, "I see where I follow right in mother's footsteps."—Chicago News.

Today's Anniversaries

1642—Tasmania was discovered by Tasmania, the Dutch navigator.
1776—Fort Washington on the Hudson captured by the British with 2,000 prisoners and artillery.
1893—Knoxville was besieged by the "Confederates" under Gen. Longstreet.
1872—The Begum of Bhopal was made Knight of the Star of India at Bombay.
1875—New state constitution of Alabama ratified by vote of the people.
1855—Louis Riel, leader of the rebellion in the Canadian Northwest, was executed at Regina.
1915—Julius C. Burroughs, former United States senator from Michigan, died at Kalamazoo. Born in Erie county, Pa., Jan. 9, 1837.
1819—Belgian troops entered Brussels, following the evacuation of the city by the Germans.
1921—Marshall Foch received an honorary degree from Georgetown university. Foch was a French general who China asked for removal of all foreign restrictions on her.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Condition of Hamilton Ave.
Mr. Editor: What is the matter with the street department of Norwich? A large part of the streets are without repair. Drive from Preston bridge towards Preston and you will find a street that is a disgrace to any civilized city. Hamilton avenue is like a river bed. The same holes, bumps and hollows that were there a year ago are still there in a worse condition. This road, a mile long and used extensively, has been repaired during the past year only with one load of stones, and it is a heap near the Preston line, levelled by car traffic and did more harm than good.

Why are the streets neglected? Is it politics, graft, incapacity, or a lack of money? It is not a question of money. Twenty-five dollars would judiciously one in a few months would smooth this street and make it very passable. It cannot be political crookedness. Any child would know better than to do such methods. If we do not believe it is graft even if it does look a little "sleazy" when we see that the streets that have been rebuilt lead to some "special interests" and are very little benefit to the public. Whatever else, the underlying cause must be incapacity.

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St. Rev. Joseph P. Lynch, Catholic bishop of Dallas, born at St. Joseph, Mich., 56 years ago today.
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IN THE PUBLIC EYE

Miss Winifred Holt, whose marriage to Rufus Graves Mather takes place today in New York, is widely known for her practical efforts to educate and improve the condition of the blind. She was the founder of the New York Association for the Blind, and through her efforts branches have been opened in numerous cities. In recent years she has been instrumental in establishing work-shops and recreation centers for the sightless in large cities on both sides of the Atlantic. The first of these institutions, known as American Light-house No. 1, was opened in New York city in 1915 by President Taft. Aside from her philanthropic labors, Miss Holt enjoys a wide reputation as a sculptor. She studied her art under some of the most famous masters of America and Europe, and busts, bas-reliefs, and other specimens of her work have been exhibited at home and abroad. She has written numerous papers on work for the blind and is the author of a life of Henry Fawcett, the blind postmaster-general of England.

Stories That Recall Others

Free Lunch
Two men got their lunch for nothing one day last week, and the restaurant got paid in the bargain. It was a case where someone got stung of course. The two went into a lunch room and ordered a small lunch. When they had

finished their meal they proceeded to the cashier to settle their account. The cashier started to ring up 80 cents when another man standing there asked for his check. The cashier got his money, rang it up and proceeded about other work. The two men stood there talking and finally the cashier inquired at the delay. The cashier looked blank. "Weren't you with that other gentleman?" he asked.

"We most certainly were not," replied the two.

"Well, I thought you were, anyway," replied the cashier. "I put your hand on his check and he paid it. So that let you out." And out they went smiling.

IN THE DAY'S NEWS

DURANGO.
Durango state, scene of Mexico's most recent revolution and Tepic, huanter, where the rebel leader, Murguia, was executed, form the subject of the following bulletin from the Washington Geographic Society:

"Attention was focused upon Durango in 1916 by the march into that state of General Pershing's expeditionary force. Then, and to this day, the finding of worn and weather-beaten carriages, or clumsy carts, with their solid wooden wheels, and built without nails or spikes, recalls the very early communication between Durango City and New York. In those days it took a year to transport freight between those points.

"The state of Durango has an area about equal to that of Virginia, its population estimated at about that of New Hampshire. In normal mining times more than 4,000 mining properties were operated in Durango, a number of which were in Chihuahua to the north, and in Sonora, to the northeast across a strip of Chihuahua and Sinaloa. Most of the Durango mines were closed in 1915.

"The name of the little settlement, Tepic, recalls one of the earliest events in Durango's recorded history. It was the tribe which gave the name to the village which, with the Tarahumara, arose against the Spaniards four years before Plymouth Colony was founded. In that year some 25,000 Indians of these two tribes marched on Durango City. They killed missionaries and burned down churches as they moved. Not more than 900 white people withstood this siege and even allowing for an exaggeration in their estimate of 15,000 of their enemy killed, the white man's victory was a terrible lesson to their assailants.

"Remnants of these two tribes now sprinkle the edges of the Sierra Madre range which cuts across the north-west corner of Durango.

"A recent theory that chaperones make for greater liberty among the young, on the same principle that policemen give citizens the freedom of city streets by night, finds interesting exemplification among these tribes. They are monogamous and jealous of the virtue of their girls.

"It is expressly forbidden for a woman to talk to any man, other than members of her family, outside her own home. At the tribal dances a maid who speaks to a swain incurs a penalty of two days in prison, as does her admirer.

"Infidelity is punished publicly, by placing the offending couple in stocks,

Put Raisins in Oatmeal

Add the lure of sweets to cereals that your children should eat and you'll no longer have to force them to eat food.

Try raisins in oatmeal—they make a "new dish" of it. Raisins also increase the energy and iron in this famous food.

Sun-Maid Raisins should cost you no more than the following prices:

Sun-Maid Raisins (in 1 lb. box) — 20c
Sun-Maid Raisins (in 1/2 lb. box) — 10c
Sun-Maid Raisins (in 1/4 lb. box) — 5c

Sun-Maid Raisins

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The Perfect Gentleman

A group of veteran motorists gathered in the office of a sales agency was relating driving experiences the other day and many and varied were the stories told. Finally a fat fellow said: "I was driving across the bridge when just as I was about to pass a shining new touring car parked at the curb, a beautiful couple ran in front of my car from one side of the street and an old woman stepped into my path from the other side. I was left with a choice of three things to do and I had to think fast—strike the new auto, the beautiful girl or the old woman. Even of course, there was really only one thing that a gentleman could do. I struck the old woman."

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